

"D. C. L." GINS.

OLD TOM ... \$8.50 Per Dozen.  
DRY ... 8.50

SOLE AGENTS:  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

"D. C. L."  
PURE SCOTCH WHISKY  
Price \$15.50 Per Dozen.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 14,829 號九十二百八千四萬一第 日十二月九年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1905. 三拜禮 號八十月十年五零百九千一英曆香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA**  
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD.  
An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed. Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

**A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
[a1342]

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S**

**"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY**  
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.  
\$19.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.80 per bag ex Factory.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.

**GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers &c.**, are open to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000 square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

**SIEN TING.**  
**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, DAGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 2174

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**  
37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

**DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S**  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARPAILING  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Sole Agents.

**RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.**  
Established 1719.  
**CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.**  
Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).  
**LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,**  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

**SUN FAT & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES, LACMS, SILKS, PONGEES, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDBERCHES, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, READY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.  
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Any Order Promptly Attended To.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

**PURE FRESH WATER.**

**THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD.,** is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.  
Call Flag W.

**J. W. KEW.**  
Manager,  
Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 1433

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
**NEW GOODS FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS NOW ARRIVING.**

**GROUND FLOOR**—GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, HOSIERY, &c.  
**HARDWARE, ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, HOCKEY & CROQUET GEAR, GROCERIES, WINES AND SPIRITS.**  
**SHIP-CHANDLERY DEPARTMENT.**  
**1ST FLOOR**—PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, &c.  
**TAILORING & GENERAL OFFICES.**  
**2ND FLOOR**—FURNISHING, UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS.  
**HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c.**  
**By LADIES' COSTUMES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, HATS, RAIN-ELEVATOR COATS, UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES, &c.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a36]

**THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD., LONDON.**

**THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE FRANKFURT A/M.**

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION Apply to—**SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** [a4a]

**JAPAN COALS.**

**mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)**

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PAISON'S BUILDINGS, 105, HOUSE STREET

**OTHER BRANCHES**  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Soerabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, 'Canton, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chienulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Matsuyama, Mitaka, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A. 1 Codes)

**CONTRACTORS OF COAL** to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.  
**SOLE PROPRIETORS** of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and **SOLE AGENTS** for Hokoku, Honjo, Kanada, Fujinaka, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otanji, Sasahara Tsukuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yanokibara, and other Coals.  
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

**MOSELLES**

FROM

**DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.**

THE FASHIONABLE WINES OF THE MOMENT ARE MOSELLES BOTH STILL AND SPARKLING. WE HAVE IN STOCK AT THE MOMENT:

	Per Case	Per Bottle
GRAACHER (SUPERIOR)	\$18.00	\$20.00
SPARKLING MOSELLE (CROWN LABEL)	24.00	26.00
BERNCASTLE DOCTOR (VERY CHOICE)	38.00	

TELEPHONE No. 75.

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [a37]

**PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES**

**HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.**

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Red" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00  
3 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00  
Stop drinking rank, smoky stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."  
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES: pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor. Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:  
1298 **F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

**SCOTLAND'S BEST.**

**WATSON'S (DUNDEE) No. "10" SCOTCH.**

BOTTLED IN H. M. CUSTOMS DUNDEE.

AGENTS:

**WATKINS, LIMITED,**

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

AND

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

(Crown Brand.)

APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

**HIRANO.**

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.

AGENTS: **F. BLACKHEAD & CO.**

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1905]

**W. BREWER & CO.**

23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1906.

A Search in Eldorado, by Macdonald	4.70
The Upton Letters, by T.B.	3.00
Siberia: a Record of Travel, Climbing and Exploration, by Turner	17.00
Henry Furniss at Home	4.70
Emerson's Works, "Poems"	1.50
Unicodes—Social Telegraph Code	1.90
Gibbon's Stamp Catalogue—Part 2	2.20
"The Fifth of the Classics" Quotations from the Chinese Classics in daily use, by Dyer Ball	2.10
Part 26 and 27, Russo-Japanese War Diary—Maps and Illustrations, each	0.60
Norie's Nautical Tables	8.00
Geography of China and the World, with Coloured Maps	1.50
Nobody Knows, Illustrated, by Madeline Hall (Juvenile)	1.50
For very little Folk—A Jumble Book	2.70

**NEW STOCK:**  
**PLAYING CARDS** in Great Variety:  
**AYRE'S CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS, EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES—Sultans** \$2.00 per 100.

Sandow's "Grip" DUMB BELLS.

**GUEST, WEDDING, and MENU CARDS.**

**GEM & CLINCH PAPER CLIPS. AUTOGRAPH and other CHRISTMAS CARDS.** Very Choice Selection. New Style. [a35]

**CHUN SENG.**

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA

DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.

ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

**KELLY & WALSH, LD.,**

HAVE REMOVED TO

**YORK BUILDINGS.**

CHATER ROAD

(Opposite Messrs. GAUPP & Co.)

LETTS' DIARIES 1906.

THE COSMOPOLITAN No. 1 (NEW SHANGHAI MAGAZINE)	1.00
FIGHTING SHIPS OF THE WORLD 1905-6, by T. Jans	18.50
A DICTIONARY OF CONTRACTIONS IN DAILY USE	45
HEALING, MENTAL & MAGIC, by R. D. Stocker	10
TELEPATHY: WHAT IT IS & HOW IT IS DONE, by R. D. Stocker	90
SOUL CULTURE: SELF DEVELOPMENT, by R. D. Stocker	90
PHRENOLOGY: AUTO-CULTURE AND BRAIN BUILDING BY SUGGESTION, by R. D. Stocker	90
THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION BY MALTHUS, with Biography & Introduction, by Bettany	3.90
YOKOHAMA YARNS, by Lisa Boon	1.75
CHINA COAST TALK, by Lisa Boon	1.00
5th Series, No. 9, THE AGING THIRD ASSISTANT	1.00

**CHRISTMAS CARDS** for PRIVATE RECEPTIONS.  
**THE NEW SEASON'S PATTERNS** now ready.

**A NEW SERIES OF ARTISTIC HAND COLOURED STUDIES OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES, ARTISTIC HEADS AND SKETCHES OF THE FAR WEST.**

THE HOUSEWIFE'S WHAT'S WHAT	2.50
VEGETARIAN & SIMPLE DIET, by Col. Keedy-Herbert (Wymern)	3.00
LIFE & HOW TO LIVE IT, by A. R. Aldrich	2.20
PITMAN'S BUSINESS MAN'S GUIDE, by J. A. Slater	3.00
PITMAN'S MANUAL OF BUSINESS TRAINING	1.90
PITMAN'S BUSINESS TERMS & PHRASES	1.90
PITMAN'S COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE	1.90

**ARDATH TOBACCO.**

**CRAVEN MIXTURE.**

**STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES** 555.

**QUO VADIS** Do. [a34a]

**KOWLOON HOTEL.**

KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.  
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.  
**JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.** 2068

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
" SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

**SIEMSEN & CO.**

HONGKONG AGENTS. [a34]

**HOTELS**

**HONGKONG HOTEL**

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.

131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Ladies' Cloak Rooms.

Matron in attendance.

CHAMBERS MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

**A. F. DAVIES,**  
Acting Manager.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

**A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.**

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—  
**MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

**CONNAUGHT HOTEL.**

**A FIRST CLASS HOTEL** Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and Lovely Rooms. Elegantly Furnished

Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.

Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to the—  
**MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

**"BOA VISTA"**

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA),  
**MACAO.**

**HAS** been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong

One steamer (s.s. *Hongkong*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply to the—  
**MANAGER.**  
2411

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**

SHAM-EN-CANTON.

On the British Concession.

**MACAO HOTEL.**

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

For Terms, apply to the—  
**WM. FARMER,**  
Proprietor.  
a2035

**J. WATT JAMESON & CO.,**

**MARINE**

**SALVAGE**

**ENGINEERS.**

**THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT**

**SALVAGE MACHINERY.**

**CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.**

TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

The Company has the powerful steamer *City of Birmingham* (287 Tons, 750 I.H.P.) specially equipped with necessary Gear for Salvage purposes, always ready at Short Notice.

Telegraphic Address:—"SALVAGE-HONGKONG" Hotel Mansions.

A.B.C. 4th Edition, & 4th Floor.

Agents for Messrs. SIEBE, GORMAN & Co.

Submarine F. Inners. Makers of all classes of Diving Gear, London.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 2205

## INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

"BULL DOG"

LIGHT ALE.

THIS ALE, brewed expressly for ROBERT PORTER & Co., LIMITED, is bottled under a special system which enables the best characteristics of a good English Ale to be combined with extreme lightness of character and a practical FREEDOM FROM SEDIMENT, a result hitherto deemed unattainable.

Per Case 4 doz. qts. \$18 Per doz. qts. \$4.50  
 " 8 " pts. 24 " pts. 3.00  
 " 12 " splits 27 " splits 2.40

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
 Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to THE EDITOR, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
 No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
 Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
 Telephone Address: PRIMA, Codes: A.R.O. 5th Ed. Editor's  
 P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

## BIRTH.

On 14th October, at Canton, the wife of E. C. DAVENPORT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B. London, of a son.

## DEATH.

On 16th October, at Canton, ARCHIBALD CARROLL, chief engineer, s/o Ch' Yuen. Accidentally drowned.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.I.  
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 18th, 1905.

The British people have long been regarded as the greatest tea-drinkers in Europe, but until the Board of Trade published its memorandum which we briefly summarised in our issue of yesterday, few of us can have imagined our tea consumption in the United Kingdom to be so enormously greater than the consumption in any other country of Europe. We have it, however, officially set down that in the United Kingdom over 61bs. of tea per head of the population are consumed yearly and that there is no other country in Europe, with the exception of Holland, where the consumption exceeds 11lb. per head. In view of what the memorandum tells us of the consumption of tea and the decline which has taken place in the cost of it to the consumer, it is very interesting to glance back over the history of tea in England. One of the earliest recorded instances of tea-drinking in England probably is to be found in the eternally interesting "Diary" of SAMUEL PEPYS. In 1660, PEPYS wrote: "I did send for a cup of tea (a China drink) of which I never had drank before," but it was not until seven years later apparently that "the herb" found its way to his own house. At all events it is recorded in the year 1667 in these terms: "Home, and there find my wife making of tea: a drink

which Mr. PEPYS, the Pottery, tells her is good for her cold." Mr. PEPYS, the Pottery, had sold the tea to Mrs. PEPYS at a most enormous price—a crown an ounce at the very least. She had tasted the liquor once before; but then there was sugar in the infusion—a beverage only for the highest. She reflected that if tea should become fashionable, it would cost in house-keeping as much as their claret. PEPYS, however, assured his wife that the tea should be brewed in a different way, and he produced the handbill of THOMAS GARWAY, in Exchange Alley, which the lady perused with great satisfaction, for the worthy merchant says that although "tea in England hath been sold in the leaf for six pounds and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight," he "by continued care and industry in obtaining the best tea" was now able to "sell tea for 16s. to 50s. per lb." GARWAY mentions that he not only sold tea in the leaf but "many noblemen, physicians, merchants, etc., daily resort to his house to drink the drink thereof." Coffee and tea came into England as twin brothers, and by-and-by there sprang up all over London the famous coffee-houses, many of which have their merits enshrined in some of the best literature of the country.

It has been said that the history of tea from its first introduction to England, may be read in the history of taxation. The first tax is, indeed, a curious illustration of the mode of its sale. By an act of CHARLES II (1670) a duty of eighteen pence was imposed upon "every gallon of chocolate, sherbet, and tea, made and sold, to be paid by the makers thereof," and we may infer from this that tea was then practically unknown as a general article of diet even of the wealthiest. This mode of taxation must have required the presence of an excise officer in every coffee-house. Though the aforesaid Mr. GARWAY proclaimed that physicians among others daily resorted to his house to drink tea, there is abundant record of fact that doctors generally denounced its use and vituperated against it; but it nevertheless grew in favour. In 1688 the method of taxation was changed to a Customs duty of five shillings per pound, and this lasted for half a century. Tea was so expensive a luxury apparently that in the *Tatler* of 1710 it is stated on the authority of an "antiquary who has searched the registers in which the bills of fare of the Court are recorded," that instead of tea and bread and butter, which had prevailed of late years, the maids of honour in QUEEN ELIZABETH's time were allowed "three rumps of beef for their breakfast." We have no record of the number catered for, but in charity assume the number to have been large indeed. Yet in spite of prohibitory tariffs tea forced its way into common use, and when in 1745 the Government reduced the taxation to "1s. per lb. and 25 per cent. on the gross price" the consumption increased by leaps and bounds. In 1745 the home consumption was 730,720 lbs.; the following year that figure was trebled. Men began to rail at the excessive use of tea which in 1748 was described as having become "so common that the meanest families, even of labouring people, particularly in boroughs, make their morning meal of it, and thereby wholly disuse the ale, which heretofore was their accustomed drink; and the same drug supplies all the labouring women with their afternoon's entertainments." Notwithstanding the ridicule of the wits, and the prejudices of those who urged that the popular use of tea would run agriculture by diminishing the demand for malt liquors, a view taken by various administrations in the eighteenth century, who accordingly adopted as a policy the fiscal folly of prohibition—the tea-drinking habit had become so rooted in the people that no efforts of the government could destroy it. When the excise duty was repealed in 1834, and retail prices were brought down to a figure within the means of the general populace the consumption increased remarkably. In 1833 the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom was ten million pounds more than it was sixteen years before. In the next fifteen years, bringing us down to 1848, the nation was consuming seventeen millions more than in 1833, the total amount retained for home consumption in 1848 being 48,735,791 lbs. When it is stated that the consumption in the United Kingdom is now over 250 million pounds a year, it simply shows what "hardened and shameless tea-drinkers" the English people have become. It is an interesting speculation whether the fact of the extraordinary popularity of tea in England is not traceable to the prohibitive taxation placed upon it in its early days. Even in the early part of

the last century tea which sold for eight shillings in England could be procured for fourteen pence in Hamburg. The very expense of the article, combined with the avowed hostility of the brewers towards it, probably only increased the eagerness of the people to procure it.

At the Hongkong branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute last night Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., lectured on "The Atmosphere."

The Chief Justice, Sir P. T. Pigott, is expected to return from his holiday in Japan this morning by the C.P.R. steamer *Athenian*.

Yesterday most of the Volunteers left camp after the morning drill with Maxim and 15 B.L. guns. For those who remained there was musketry practice, and in the afternoon work with the maxims and big guns was resumed.

We gather from the London papers to hand by the last mail that Sir Henry Irving was to commence a provincial tour on October 2nd. It was "not intended to be his farewell visit to the provinces." He intended to go on tour in America next year.

There is no more convincing evidence of the poverty of the people of the Philippine Islands, says the *Cadence*, than the great lack of cattle and hogs everywhere noticeable in the country. This is particularly true because of the excellent facilities which the islands afford for rearing these animals.

Scottish newspapers announce that the Rev. John Watson, who has been minister of Kelso North United Free Church for ten years, has accepted an invitation to return to missionary work at Amoy, under the auspices of the English Presbyterian Church, and will shortly be ordained at Berwick.

His Excellency Tong Shao Yi, High Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Mission to Tibet and India, is with his staff, returning. He arrived by the *Leisong* yesterday on his way to Peking from India. His Excellency will try to spend a day or two at Canton, his native city, but will proceed to Peking via Shanghai and Tientsin by the earliest boat. He is travelling privately and is not likely to stop in Hongkong at all.

Speaking at Gravesend on behalf of the Waterside Missions, the Bishop of Rochester said sailors were the finest type of humanity on God's earth, and that there was no man to whom he would more readily raise his silk hat than to the British mariner. He had learned that Admiral Toze was baptised at Gravesend, and he invited all the local clergy to search their registers in order that the interesting event might be more prominently recorded.

An influential committee was formed in London to accord to Mr. Eugen Sandow a public reception on his return from the Far East. A special train was chartered by the committee, to meet the steamer at Dover. Mr. Sandow was to return by this train. A large number of applications had been received for the reserved enclosure at Charing Cross Station, while a crowd of admirers of Mr. Sandow and his work were expected to join in the popular welcome.

The growing importance of the marine service in Indo-China has rendered it necessary to appoint a general officer, who will exercise his authority over all the personnel and material in Indo-China. The local Tonkin station will not in future have a superior officer. In accordance with this decision Rear-Admiral de Maurel has been nominated to the command in Indo-China, and Rear-Admiral Boiesse appointed commander of the division of the French squadron in the Far East.

The Government Gazette of the Straits contains the draft of a bill to consolidate the law relating to merchant shipping, a consolidation which has long been desirable. The draft with summaries, etc., is not far short of 200 pages of the Gazette. It is stated that the whole object of the Consolidation Ordinance is to provide a manual of the law of merchant shipping as administered in the Colony. The Bill was undertaken in consequence of the repeatedly expressed desire of the Chamber of Commerce and the mercantile community to have all the law in one Ordinance framed on the model of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The quarterly meeting of the Golf Club was held at Happy Valley on the 14th to 17th instant when the following returns were made. Mr. W. J. Saunders swept the board with a fine net return of 73.

MCKEN CUP.	
Mr. W. J. Saunders	86 - 13 = 73
Mr. W. D. Kraft	84 - 8 = 76
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	77 + 1 = 78
Mr. A. B. Rouse	99 - 14 = 85
MARTIN CUP AND HOGUE.	
Mr. W. J. Saunders	2 up
Mr. T. S. Forrest	2 down
Dr. W. E. Martin	2 down
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	4 down
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	4 down
POOL.	
Mr. W. J. Saunders	86 - 13 = 73
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	77 + 1 = 78
Mr. M. A. Murray	85 - 7 = 78
Dr. W. E. Martin	86 - 8 = 78
Mr. A. B. Rouse	99 - 14 = 85
+ Winner of McKen Cup, Hogue, Martin Cup and Pool.	

In the case of a man charged with disorderly conduct, Mr. Plowden, the well-known wit of the London magistrature bench, asked the policeman if the prisoner was drunk at the time. The constable was remarking that he "really could not conscientiously say that," when Mr. Plowden interrupted him with, "Oh, don't, for any sake, do hurt to your conscience. Most of us haven't got one. When you have one, treat it tenderly."

## TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

## RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY.

Tokyo, 16th October, 7 p.m.  
 The Peace Treaty of Japan and Russia was ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan as well as by the Czar of Russia on the 14th instant, and information of the ratification of the Treaty was exchanged by both the Governments on the 15th instant.

The whole of the terms come into force from the date the information was received.

The Japanese Government has promulgated it in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th instant by Imperial Decree.

[DAILY PRESS SERVICE.]

## THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING.

LONDON, 17th October.  
 The burial of Sir Henry Irving, the famous actor, is to take place on Friday in Westminster Abbey.

## GERMANY'S SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, 17th October.  
 Several German successes in the operations against the Hereros in South Africa are reported.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, 15th October.  
 The *North German Gazette*, confirming Reuter's of the 14th instant, says that Great Britain's communication, which was spontaneous and confidential, was received in Germany in the same loyal spirit in which it was made; the assertions of *Le Matin* had not given any occasion for an Anglo-German diplomatic incident, and the semi-official statement was regarded in Berlin as closing the matter.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 17th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISSE JUDGE).

## CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

Tak Cheung Tai, trader, of No. 8 Circular Pathway, sued Tung Tai and Cheung Hop, lately trading under the style of the Yan Wo Cheung, to recover the sum of \$48.63, balance due for goods supplied.

Mr. R. Harding (of Messrs. Ewins, Harston and Harding) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding represented the Tung Tai firm.

Mr. R. Harding stated that all the goods in respect of which the money was claimed were delivered to the Yan Wo Cheung, mentioned in the writ as having as partners Tung Tai and Cheung Hop. In the middle of the present Chinese year the Yan Wo Cheung closed and the Tung Tai sprang up in its place. It was practically the same firm, and he would prove to his Lordship through a partner that the Tung Tai took over the business of the Yan Wo Cheung, also its assets and liabilities. He could produce an acknowledgment that the money was owing the Yan Wo Cheung.

On the evidence his Lordship gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

## DES VOEUX ROAD FIRE INQUIRY.

Mr. F. A. Hazeldine, who had conducted the inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent fire in the Cheung Lee furniture store in Des Voeux Road, yesterday gave his judgment. He said that the question which he had to try was under section 5. He was to express an opinion whether the investigation did or did not disclose any facts, and the only suggestion in which there could have been any evidence was the suggestion that the place had been understocked. On that point the evidence was so conflicting that he was not prepared, sitting there as a jurymen to say that the place was understocked. That being so, he found that the investigation did not disclose any facts and therefore he would order the inquiry to be closed and the premises to be released if they were not already released.

Inspector Warnock stated that they had been released.

Mr. Harding (for the owner of the Cheung Lee)—And the books to be returned.

Mr. Roche, on behalf of the Insurance Companies, objected.

Mr. Harding replied that there was no power to detain them.

His Worship said the books were not in the custody of the police.

This concluded the proceedings.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon at the Board Room. Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present: Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H., Major Josling, Mr. A. Rumjahn, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. H. W. Slade, Mr. A. W. Brewin, Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

## CLEAN BILLS OF HEALTH.

Mr. POLLOCK had given notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—"That, in view of the small number and the intermittent occurrence of cases of plague at the close of the plague season, it is desirable that the present practice to granting clean bills of health in connection with plague cases should be modified." Mr. Pollock now asked permission to postpone the motion until the next meeting of the Board, as he had not got together all the data and figures which he would like to place before the meeting when moving such resolution.

There being no objection, a postponement was granted.

## INSUFFICIENT LATRINE AND URINAL ACCOMMODATION.

With regard to the report as to insufficient accommodation of this sort at Tsimshatsi Point the M.O.H. and A.M.O.H. reported as follows:—"It is impossible to suggest a site for a latrine which will not cause some persons to complain, but we think that the site which would be least objectionable and, at the same time, convenient is a piece of ground near I. L. 903. We have also interviewed the Secretary of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. on the question of latrine accommodation in the company's ground. It appears that shortly the portion of Chater Road on the Harbour side of Macdonnell Road is to be enclosed by the company and the secretary suggests that he will then close the entrance to his coolie latrine from Macdonnell Road, and also the windows of the latrine opening into the road, making an entrance only from the company's private land. Should this not be found sufficient to remove cause of complaint he is prepared to do away with the latrine and replace it by erecting one on the roof of the coolie quarters on M. L. 11. In this position it is not likely to give cause of complaint as a similar structure has for a long time existed on the roof of the company's quarters on M. L. 10 without causing annoyance to any one. In addition to this, to prevent the latrines becoming a nuisance through being inadequate to meet the requirements of the coolies employed during the day by the company, the secretary is willing to erect here and there, close to the front of the company's property, several small latrines.

The PRESIDENT moved that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. RUMJAHN seconded the motion, which was carried.

## A QUESTION OF LAW.

The general manager of the Electric Tramway Co., Ltd., wrote bringing under the notice of the Board the want of latrine accommodation at Kennedy Town.

The M.O.H. minutes—"There is already a public latrine close to the junction of Queen's Road West with the Praya at Kennedy Town. I do not think there is at present any urgent necessity for another further west."

The President in a minute wrote that he considered it was the duty of the Tramway Co. to provide accommodation for its employees in this part, and it was not clear from the manager's letter whether he wished the Government to erect the latrine or proposed that the company should erect it. If the Tramway Company was an "industrial establishment," section 163 would require them to erect the latrine to the satisfaction of the Board.

Mr. POLLOCK did not think it desirable that this question of law should be discussed at the meeting, and moved that the matter be referred to the Crown Solicitor for his opinion.

The motion was seconded by Mr. RUMJAHN and carried.

## A NUISANCE AT ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., wrote to the Board complaining of a nuisance caused by the state of the lane between their building and Alexandra Building, through refuse being dumped into the lane by the different floors of Alexandra Building.

The M.O.H. who visited the lane with a Sanitary Inspector, reported that he found every justification for Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's complaint, the nuisance being caused in the following ways:—The servants sweep all the dirt and rubbish from the verandahs of their quarters into the lane below. Several absolutely inadequate sinks had been placed in the verandahs with small connecting pipes leading into a down pipe with hopper heads below each verandah level, and when the sinks are used the water splashes over the verandahs into the lane below, and the hopper heads are not adequately connected with the verandahs. Several of the rooms are used as kitchens by the servants and the food refuse is washed over the floors into the lane. He therefore recommended the following steps to abate the nuisance: The present openwork railings should be replaced by solid structures so that no refuse could be washed through to the lane; the sinks on the verandahs should be removed to within the kitchens; the hopper heads should be connected to the verandahs, so that washings from the kitchens would be carried into the

instead of being washed into the lane; at the corners of the verandahs four inch pipes should be fixed to take all washings to the hopper heads, so that it could not splash below; a small surface channel should be formed along one side of the kitchen and the floor sloped to it. These requirements were all that should be necessary to stop the nuisance, but, of course, it was impossible to prevent servants from wilfully throwing filth into the lane, and this practice could only be dealt with by prosecution of the offender, should he luckily be caught.

The PRESIDENT said there had been a lot of complaint about the refuse from those offices recently built on the Praya front, and officers of the Sanitary Department had gone to a considerable amount of trouble in endeavouring to obtain an abatement of the nuisance. He thought under the circumstances, and as the matter had been discussed more or less publicly, that some of the correspondence should be laid before the Board. The Sanitary officers were doing their best to get the nuisance abated; letters had been written to the firms whose servants were offending in the matter and, accompanied by the Sanitary Surveyor, he had paid a number of visits to the place to see what could be done. Everything under their present powers was being done that could be done but, at the same time, he thought the matter should be brought before the Board. He thought that if they referred the matter to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Surveyor to take such steps as they found necessary to abate the nuisance, it would serve as an assurance to the Board that everything possible was being done.

Mr. BREWIN—in the report I notice that several inadequate sinks have been placed in the verandahs. Does that mean that they have been placed there since the erection of the building?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. BREWIN—And are the occupiers allowed to use those rooms as kitchens?

The PRESIDENT—I don't know that we have any power to prevent it; but they have to comply with the kitchen regulations.

Mr. RUMJAHN wished to draw the Board's attention to paragraph 3 of the Sanitation and Conservancy bye-laws where it was stated that the occupier or landlord should make due provision for the removal of all refuse, waste, etc. He thought the occupier of the whole building was responsible for the throwing of refuse into the downpipes and that it was his duty to cause its removal into dust boats. He took it that if servants threw any excreta matter into downpipes the occupier was responsible.

The PRESIDENT—That is a matter which must be decided by a magistrate. If it were the wish of the Board, the M.O.H. could be instructed to institute a prosecution to see whether the magistrate held Mr. Rumjahn's view.

Mr. RUMJAHN said offences like the present one were the general practice here. He knew of a case where the occupier of a top floor had been respectfully cautioned.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK thought it was unreasonable to proceed against a master for the action of his servant. The master could never find out what his servant did, and in his presence the servant would not do anything of the kind. He did not agree with Mr. Rumjahn.

The PRESIDENT, quite agreed with Mr. Lau Chu Pak. There were many actions of servants which a tenant could be hardly held responsible for, and this was one of them. What they could do as a Sanitary Board was to require provision of downpipes and ordinary sanitary arrangements which would render the excreta innocuous if run into such pipes. He moved that the matter be referred to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Surveyor to take such steps as might be necessary to abate the nuisance.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded and the motion was carried.

## EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES.

Mr. Frank Brown, Government Analyst, reported having examined samples of milk, whisky and rum. Of twelve samples of milk only one was found adulterated, while the examination of four samples of whisky and four of rum proved that all were genuine.

## LIMEWASHING.

For the fortnight ended 10th October, 4,412 houses were limewashed in the Eastern and 3,765 in the Central District.

## BAT RETURN.

For the week ended 7th October 559 rats were caught of which 21 were found to be infected. Of the 572 caught for the week ended 14th October, 18 were infected.

Mr. RUMJAHN minutes—"The practice of emptying urinals into down pipes has become general among servants in large blocks of buildings causing a great annoyance and nuisance to the stores below. This should be rigidly stopped."

Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., agreed with Mr. Rumjahn.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK was also of the same opinion. But where was the urine to be taken to? The people living in the houses were not allowed to carry pots downstairs and empty them into the drains. A place should be provided for its reception in every house.

The PRESIDENT, in a minute, said the trouble was to catch the offender. When he was caught in flagrant delicto he could be prosecuted. The Sanitary Surveyors required the owners to provide a trap connecting to the drains, and this was being done.

Three novel tests for drunkenness were described by a prisoner at the Mansion House yesterday. He was compelled to walk a line on floor, read from a newspaper, and stand on one foot with the ball of the other foot resting on the calf of the leg.

Reasonable Fees.  
No charge for examinations.  
Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the  
General Post Office and opposite to the side  
entrance to the Hongkong Hotel).  
Hongkong, July 5th, 1905. 1370



## INSURANCES

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904.  
217,101,229.I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....23,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....2,750,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....687,500 0 0  
II. FIVE FUNDS.....3,001,266 12 9The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. (1567)

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 181

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire at current rates.  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 13

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

## IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,  
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.  
35 & 37, King Loong Street, (1st Street, West of Central Market.)

## PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Japan. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

## PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-makers, etc. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.  
57, 58 & 59, Cantonment Road, New Prince Centre.

## LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, E. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. (1908)

## A. LING &amp; CO.

FURNITURE STORE  
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY  
WARE, AND FINE CHINA  
ACQUIRED WARE  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. (2155)

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH. THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE AND KYNOC'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE SHELL SHOT in all Sizes. Nos. 10 to 55S&amp;A AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. 2349GRIMAULT & Co  
Medicinal Skin Soap

Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

8, RUE VIVIERNE, 8  
Paris

## MAP OF THE SIKIANG or WEST RIVER

From Hongkong to Wuchow, Showing the Ports and Calling Places. Opened to Foreign Trade, 1897. Published at Daily Press Office. Price 25 Cents Cash. Hongkong, 1st April, 1897.

## LORD KITCHENER'S KHYBER RAILWAY.

## ITS MORAL AND MATERIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Writing in the London Daily Mail, Mr. Ian Macnair says:—

The more suggestion of a scheme to connect the plains of India with those of Afghanistan by means of a railroad running through the Khyber Pass invites us to two most interesting considerations.

The first is the extraordinary advance in civilization of the tribes on the North-West Frontier of India during the past few years, without which no such scheme could be conceivably in theory or practice. This is very largely due to Lord Curzon's policy of peaceful penetration, of guarding those threatening frontiers by the good-will of their native inhabitants, and of securing that good-will by dividing up the unwieldy province of the Punjab and annexing in the new Frontier provinces all that is most capable of instruction and training to deal with frontiers and tribal problems as they arise. The second consideration follows directly from the first, that the condition of these same native races is now at the malleable moment when the appliances of science, constructive or commercial, must have an impact upon their future development. And if, as may be expected, the projected railway should minister to the employment and then to the furtherance of trade between two commercially-inclined peoples, then may we hope to see the dawn of a new era when better knowledge will inspire greater confidence and firmer friendship between the Governments of Afghanistan and of India.

The route through which a Khyber railway would pass will either follow the bed of the Kabul River from Nowshera on to the boundary of Afghanistan, or it will proceed along the road now completed through the Khyber Pass itself, having its terminus at or near Lunni Kot. I am not expert enough to say which of these lines would prove the easier to make or the more valuable when made; but there is something to be said, *ceteris paribus*, for developing the route already familiar to the Afghan traders with their bi-weekly caravans from Kabul to Peshawar.

There is, indeed, already a shot railway running out to Jummah, the lonely fortress on the outskirts of British India from whose flag-staff round the mountains seem to tower and frown above one, their bare, jagged peaks sparring the sky. To the left one looks down into the Afghan country; to the right one looks towards Mian, Shikhar, and the Kabul River. Beyond this point we pass from the British Empire into independent territory occupied by fighting families with whose quarrels it is no part of our business to interfere. They may settle their own differences in their own way, but they must adhere to the "rule of the road," which is that nobody may fire or be fired at when on the road, or fifty yards from either side of it.

Once in the pass itself, the road is a first-rate one, enhanced by gloriol scenery the whole way from Jummah to Lunni Kot. Two days in the week the pass is open to visitors, and is substantially protected from "accidents" by pickets of the Khyber Rifles, whose posts can communicate visibly from peak to peak along the whole length of the pass. Primarily the precaution is taken to ensure the safe passage of the caravans to and from Peshawar; incidentally it gives safe conveyance to those who desire, as I did, to see the country.

The caravan is a fine sight, consisting of several hundred camels, heavily laden, of mules and donkeys, goats, women, and children. These are preceded by a guard of Khyber Rifles, and a similar escort bring up the rear.

Alongside marches a motley crowd of Afghans and Pathans—dark, hook-nosed, long-haired, keen-eyed men, dressed in any sort of dirty white raiment, covered by a "poshtoon" or rough yellow overcoat lined with goats' hair. Across the backs of many are slung rifles, some Martini and some Sniders, and a few long-barrelled country guns, called "jeanlis" (in Afghan every body carries a gun: a rifle (or full cock) and a bandolier full of cartridges are the normal equipment of the Afghani. So they march on to Ali Masjid, the historic fortress which towers into the sky at the narrowest defile of the pass. At its foot stands a small white mosque where the pilgrims band in prayer as they pass upon their weary way.

The second portion of the journey is even more sheer and impressive, but there are more signs of life, and small villages with their watch-towers are more numerous along the road. At last the night's resting-place is reached, and the tired caravan turns lazily into the Serai. It stalks the camel and lies down where he is told; the rest of the four-footed family do the same. Women run about picking up manure for fuel, dogs fight, and the men buy from hangers-on within this great walled compound the chupatties and lentil soup to which their long way has entitled them. For myself I was rewarded into the fort, most hospitably entertained by the officers of the Khyber Rifles, and had some excellent hawa tennis, with khaki-bell Afghans to pick up the balls. Times are changed since 1901!

In conclusion, let me note the respect and high confidence which are given by all the tribes to the white officers in the pass. On my return journey I was privileged to see evidence of this. Close to Ali Masjid the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles had convened an assembly of one of the clans in the neighbourhood. They met us by the roadside, to answer for the sins of another clan who had lately fired eight shots on the road. All were slung about with guns and knives of sorts—a fierce, ragged-looking lot as they closed in about us. My companion lit a cigarette and addressed them in fluent Pushtu, which they all applauded. He fined them fifty rupees for each shot, and advised them to get the money from the offending clan with something extra for bringing the whole tribe into disgrace.

No fault was found with the award; the money was paid; judge and defendants parted the best friends. There was another "Jirga" waiting for him further down the pass—this time to receive praise and rewards for a capture of notorious horse thieves. Both incidents were full of meaning, and showed something of the gravity of the white man's burden at the Emu's edge.

Such, then, is the country and such are the tribes through which the projected railway will probably pass. Incidentally it may have a military meaning; but if the construction goes happily forward, it will be an engine for enormous development of confidence and commerce between ourselves, our frontier friends and our transfrontier neighbours. It may lead to the opening of a considerable market at the Lunni Kot terminus, where Afghans will leave their beasts of burden and proceed to Peshawar upon the "Flying Thunder," as the Red Indians used to call a train. Great things have been done for the world by the power of steam; but if it can unite Calcutta to Kabul its usefulness may have a political significance whose full value is at present hidden from our eyes.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

## LAW OF TELEGRAPH ERRORS.

At Lowestoft County Court last month an interesting point was raised in a case which arose out of an error in transmission of a telegram from Monmouth to that town. A telegram was telephoned to Monmouth for despatch to Lowestoft ordering "one" barrel of herrings, but on the arrival of the message it read "nine," and this number of barrels was accordingly sent. The consignee would only take in one barrel, and sent the others back, and he was now sued for the cost of the other eight. It was contended for the consignee that the Post Office only became an agent to transmit a particular telegram, and was not an agent for one that had become altered in course of transmission, and judgment was given for the defendants.

## A TRIUMPH OF MODERN ENGINEERING.

The members of the British Association arrived at Victoria Falls on the 21st ult., and the new bridge across the Zambesi was formally opened by the president, Professor Darwin, who made a speech to the assembled visitors in the middle of the bridge, where the train had drawn up. Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., read the following telegram which he had received:— "From the British South African Company, London, Sept. 12.—President and directors congratulate you personally, also the distinguished president of the British Association, the bridge constructor, and the people of Rhodesia, on the opening of the bridge to-day, the fifth anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland. It is very fitting that the foremost representative of science should be associated with the inauguration of a triumph of modern engineering. Regret the founder of the country is not alive to witness the realisation of part of his great ideal."

## MEALS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

A Scotchman advertising in the Times of 1905 expressed himself as "desirous of partaking daily of a Plain Dinner, about 2 or 3 o'clock, at a family table in the neighbourhood of Kew-lane." This advertisement, remarks a London contemporary, illustrates the change that has come over city life. A hundred years have passed, and to-day the need of inserting such an advertisement has gone by. Then the citizen lived in his city—surely not in a desert with heavy hours' wait in order to escape the partake of it. To-day no one lives in the city, and the chop-house has become almost a tradition. The home is in the suburbs, and restaurants of all styles and all prices provide the city worker with what he needs. Now, instead of the chop-house, we have the eternal bun-shop, and it is matter for argument which of the two is the more preferable.

## THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA.

The prevalence of cholera as a Welsh patriotic has its drawbacks, which are accentuated by the habit of adding John as a Christian name. Forty John Joneses are employed by the Cardiff Corporation on their tramway system, but one of the chief officials assured a reporter that there is no confusion. He can identify them with the ease with which a shepherd identifies his sheep. It is difficult, however, to be easily distinguished, and a rare obtains in droves of enthusiasts that only the senior Miss Jones retains her name. The others have to adopt some other appellation. Another way of getting out of the difficulty is found in factories. It is inconvenient if, when a foreman calls "Jones!" forty or fifty men come running to him, so the hands are known by their birthplaces. This explains the astonishingly frequent cry of a visitor when he calls for "Merthyr," or "Swansea," or "Wentworth"—the cry of a man who has been called by his work. But even this method has its drawbacks when men come from Llanfairpwllgwyngoch, or Maelynllynth-fairfach, or some other place just as easily pronounced.

## A CHOLERA PROPHYLACTIC.

None need fear cholera if an unorthodox, almost mystical prophylactic recommended by Dr. J. Cavendish Molson becomes officially sound. The doctor, who has obtained many medical degrees and is the author of a book on cholera, has the suspending of a copper disc by a silver thread from the neck so that the disc rests upon the abdomen will prove "a simple, safe, and certain means of preventing infection."

"It is a case of like curing, or rather preventing, like," observed the doctor to a representative of the Daily Mail. "In copper poisoning the patient suffers from vomiting, abdominal cramps and listless coldness of the body—the chief symptoms of cholera. The application of the copper disc between the skin and the garments will ensure the absorption by the skin of sufficient copper to prevent the water contracting cholera while in sufficient to produce risk of poisoning."

"How comes it," asked Dr. Molson, "that cholera is absolutely unknown among the workers in copper mines?" "Eleven years ago," he added, "when I visited St. Petersburg during an epidemic of cholera, I wore this disc and escaped contracting the disease. Baron Fredericks, whom I met there, informed me that he adopted the same precaution during a severe outbreak of the disease in Nijni Novgorod. Indeed, I found that the efficacy of the disc was widely appreciated in Russia."

## Delightfully refreshing

in hot climates is the use of such a pure emollient Soap as

CALVERT'S  
Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superintended every way, making the most sensitive skin.

It is also antiseptic, containing 10% Carbolic, which has at once a healthy action on the skin, and acts as a preventive of contagion.

## Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

has a good reputation for the cure of sunburn, insect bites, and skin irritation. Always handy to have for cuts, burns, bruises, piles, sores, and similar ailments.

H. C. CALVERT &amp; Co., Manchester, England.

## IS SPORT RUINING THE NATION?

In the Standard the topic of debate has been "The Use and Abuse of Sport." The distinction is very simple. As a means of physical development sport is the greatest benefit; but when sport is allowed to become the be-all and end-all of life, when it pushes aside work and prevents serious realization of the duties of citizenship, then sport becomes a menace to the nation's prosperity.

That is the postulate with which "Sportsman" opened the discussion:

"I want to warn the English people, writing as one who has consistently followed sport for forty years, that they are allowing sport to become an obsession and a mania. As a cricketer, a golfer, as fisherman, and a motorist, I claim to know something about sport. As one who has played for his school in a Harrow and Eton match, and for his college at Oxford, I claim to know something about cricket. I am now a member of two golf clubs. I have for five years been a very keen motorist, and I shall always be an ardent fisherman. With all this, it is being borne in upon me that we Englishmen are becoming a nation of sporting maniacs. I regard the whole thing with as great seriousness as I would the spread of some fatal disease. I have kept silent about it for long, but it is on my conscience to say, with all the strength in me, that this country is going sporting mad."

His quarrel is not with sport but with the relative position in life the British people are giving to sport. They read and talk and sport, to the exclusion of every serious interest in life.

It is an awful subject to argue about, because everything is a creed that sport is an admirable thing—in moderation. But now are you going to compel moderation? In all this correspondence we find columns of conviction that sport is carried to excess, and that the welfare of the nation is thereby endangered, but we fail to discover a single suggestion of remedy. Now, if no remedy is for the making for a thing it is a fair inference—remembering Nature's law of compensation—that no remedy is needed. It is quite possible that all this talk on the abuse of sport is overdone. Remember, you are not dealing with Utopian models, you are not seeing models of sobriety and industry decaying away from noxious pursuits to the playing-fields, you are dealing with ordinary human beings with an inherent fondness for play and it is a fact—an inherent distaste for work.

Let us suppose sport confined by law to one hour per day per man; let us suppose cricket and football and all the rest of it to be disallowed in the papers. What are the people going to do? We can very safely say what they will not do. They will work no harder, they will take no greater interest in "serious" matters, many of them will give up buying a newspaper at all, and so miss what chance they at present do have of reading something vital that may sow the seeds of thought and endeavour.

The love of sport is a national heritage with us. Those whom it so completely absorbs that they lose all sense of duty to themselves and their country would, failing sport, have certainly been absorbed by some other diversion far more harmful. Those who possess the right stuff in them will learn, as after all, the majority of us have learned, so to adjust play and work as to produce that nice balance, the sound mind in the healthy body.

One of the most interesting of these letters is from a man who, highly successful in life, looks back with exultant regret to the fact that he never realized his ambitions in sport:

"It is my mission to chronicle the fact that I began the life which succeeds childhood with the ambition to play for my country. At the age of sixteen my chances of attaining this aim were singularly bright. Very soon afterwards the discovery of the necessity of earning my own living finally cut short my aspirations to international fame upon the cricket and football fields. Since then the facts dominating my life have been (1) my rather remarkable success in business, and (2) my unceasing, if unspoken, regret that I never won my international cap. That is my confession as a staid, respected, bourgeois of London. No sort of material success can ever, for me, compensate for the grief I feel over a ruined and broken athletic career."

He is modest enough to make no comment on the fact that when he had to earn his own living he set to and earned it despite his keen desire for play—in those days of "abuse of sport" surely an exceptional thing to do.

"Doubtless I should have found it easier to write you a short and digressive treatise upon the disproportionate place accorded to sport in our national life. To such a letter I might have appended my name; by it, I might have bored your readers even more acutely than this confession can, and attained the admitted importance of the platitudinous moralist. Instead, I have written an absolutely frank confession, to which I do not append my name (for publication), a free confession of the lamentable fact, that all the philosophy of maturity has failed utterly to purge my soul of its first-born longing for athletic fame. I deplore, as a citizen, the people's unbalanced concentration upon sport. Yet as a man, I know that I would 'swap'—the very thought brings that frank and primitive word to my pen—all such successes as I have attained in the city for the fulfilment of early ambitions which meant the sacrifice of every other interest to sport."

The writer goes on to attribute his ineradicable love of sport to his early training:

In me, sir, you have a victim to the system of education which obtains in our public schools; by retrospection only, if you will, but assuredly a victim. I have achieved success in business, my education supplied no sort of ambition in this connection; indeed it taught me that riches were to be despised, their inheritors kicked and strenuously sat upon. Our ambitions were simple and most clearly defined. The first was to play for one's house, then to be chosen for the first team, and last and most glorious stage to play for the school. That there existed greater triumphs in life was only realised when the possibility of playing for the University loomed up upon one's horizon. Then, to such ripe minds, came rosy daydreams of playing against the Australians at Lords, or of the roaring multitudes at Raeburn Place and "Blackheath."

But the master who most encourages games at a school is the most popular, and the more popular a master the better do boys work for him—From the Rapid Review.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree has supplied a rather pretty commentary on the habit of some Jews in claiming their names in order to disguise their race, states the Jew's Chronicle. "I once knew a young man whose name was Wikinson," said Mr. Tree. "He came from the midland counties, and was extravagantly Anglo-Saxon. He had not succeeded in life, and came to me for advice as to what he should do. 'I said, 'Change your name to Moses.' 'Within three years that man was a millionaire.'"

## GREGOR &amp; CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.

## BURGUNDIES

FROM

## BOUCHARD PERE &amp; FILS.

BEAUNE, BURGUNDY.

AWARDS:

## 76 GOLD MEDALS &amp; DIPLOMAS

AT VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS.

(45-17)

## A. TACK &amp; CO.

26, DES VIGUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS &amp; PLATED WARE.

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals, and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced.

(46)

## "BILLIARDS"

Our new patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any Billiard Table, making it for laying purposes as good as new.

(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.  
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALATE AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

## JOHN ROBERTS &amp; CO. LD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,  
BOMBAY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

(927-2)

**WALTHAM WATCHES**

12,000,000 of these watches now in use. All Waltham watches are guaranteed by American Waltham Watch Co., the largest watch movement manufacturing concern in the world.

**KEATING'S LOZENGES**

EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing number of our best men and a certain list of their names. Sold in bottles everywhere.

Ask for

**BOVRIL**

insist on getting

**BOVRIL**

and drink

**BOVRIL**

for there is nothing like

**BOVRIL**

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service home to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

**BODWELL & CO. LIMITED.**  
General Agents for China and Japan  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. A.H. YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL. Price 15 cents per copy Cash.  
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

**TO Ladies**

all the most beautiful women use

**CREME SIMON**

Miss ADELINA PATTE says: "I have found it very good indeed."

**SHYON + POWDRE SIMON**

PARFUMS  
J. SIMON  
Chemin, Haidressiers, Parfumeurs et Coiffeurs  
PARIS





**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

**MAILS WILL CLOSE**

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama at 1.30 p.m. on Monday, the 16th Oct., and left again at 6 a.m. on Tuesday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-day.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

Watkins.....	\$10	\$7, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$14½, sellers
nited Asbestos .....	\$4	\$9.
Do. Founders.....	\$10	\$160.

REVOLVER & ARMS CO., LD  
AUTOMATIC REVOLVERS.

Hart, torpedo boat destroyer, 206 tons, 31 mms. 4000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Richards, Hong- kong	JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.	
Hecla, special torpedo vessel, 6400 tons, 2400 h.p., Capt. E. F. R. Charlton, en route	Hongkong, 13th July	2230

h.p., Capt. E. F. R. Charlton, en route  
Japan

Iphigenia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 3 guns,  
 7,000 i.h.p., Capt. Fawcaker, en route  
 Singapore and England  
 Itchen, torpedo boat destroy, r. 550 tons, Lieut.-  
 Comdr. C. Seymour, Yokohama

Janus torpedo-boat-destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns.  
3,960 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Darwall, Hongkong.  
Kinsha, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut.-Comdr.  
E. V. F. R. Dugmore, on Yangtze.  
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. B. Noble, Hongkong  
Officer, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons 6 guns,

300 t.n.p., Lt.-Comdr. Kiddle, en route Japan  
 Rambler, surveying-ship, 583 tons, Comdr. Chas. E. Monroe, Borneo  
 Pelic river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 210

h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Vaughan, West River  
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 24  
h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Atlay, Macao  
Snipe, river gun-boat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p.,  
Lieut.-Comdr. Ernest W. G. Davidson, ot.

Yangtze  
3,400 tons, 12 guns, 14 guns.

Surley, 1st class cruiser, 2,600 tons, 6 guns.  
21,600 i.h.p., Captain Wm. L. Grant,  
Yokohama  
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 gun-  
Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong  
1st class, 1,800 tons, 3 guns, 1 gun-  
1st class, 1,800 tons, 3 guns, 1 gun-

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co., LONDON**  
AGENTS  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 520 tons, 100 knts;  
Comdr. A. W. Glennie, Swatow

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 370 tons, 10 guns, 5,500 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. L. Thomas, en route Japan

Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. G. B. Spicer-Simson, Yangtze River

--- "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 500 h.p.,  
Lieut.-Comdr. Hugh Sowersville, Yangtze  
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,  
Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. Knox, Yangtze

ON SALE. TRADE MARK REGULATIONS  
IN CHINA

**B**OUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS**, January to June 1905. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press Office* Hongkong 17th July 1905.

**"THE EAST OF ASIA."**  
(Published Quarterly.)  
CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest.

Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the  
and their Subsequent Use with the

people, Customs, &c. of the Far East.

The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

—\$3 50

Lady Smith's General Victoria

**WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE**  
**MERCHANT NAVY,** by J. E.  
Featherstonhaugh

**CALLED OUT:** or the Chung Wang's  
Last Campaign. By

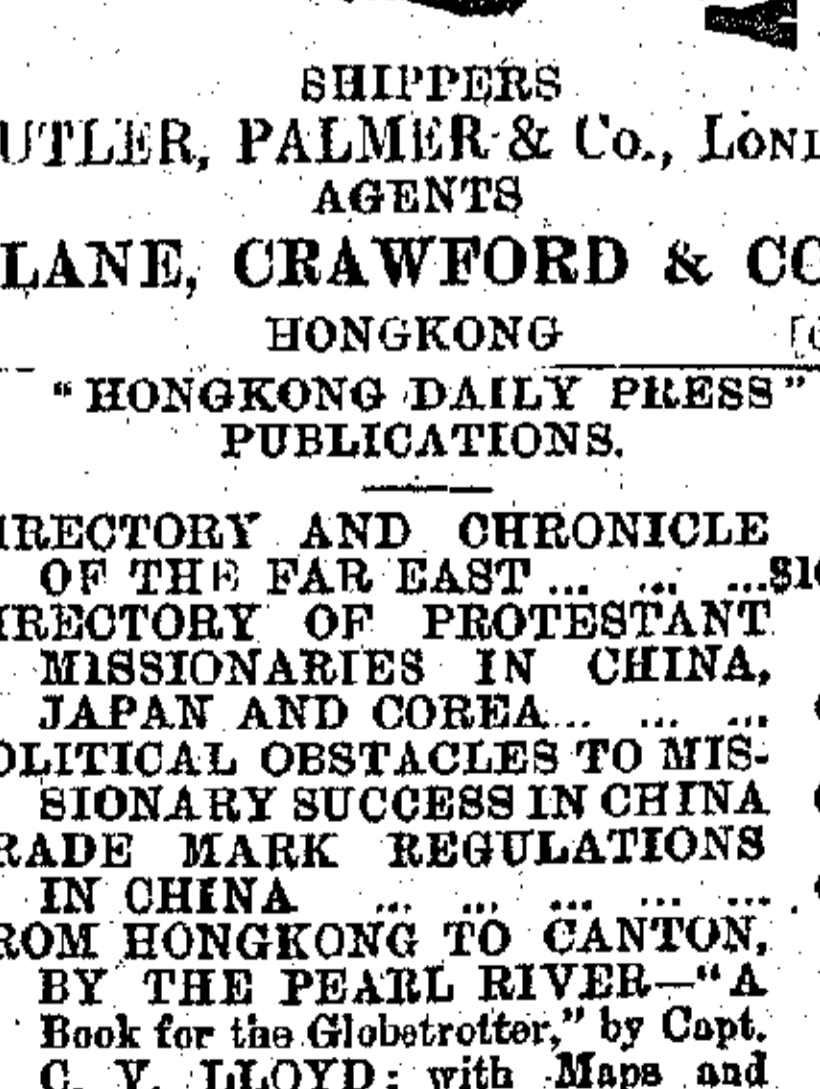
On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD"  
OFFICE, Shanghai;  
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH,  
Hongkong;  
and the British Consulate, Foo Foo

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

Printed and Published by **BRETTAM A. HALE** for the Concerned, at 10A, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

Iphigenia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns,  
7000 ih.p., Capt. Fawcner, en route

Printed and Published by **BRETTAM A. HALE** for the Concerned, at 10A, Des Voeux Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.



for the Concerned, at 10A, Des Vaux  
Fleet Street, E.C.